(Case 0:08-cv-01010-RHK-JSM Document 157 Filed 09/01/09 Page 1 of 49
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA
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4	LeMond Cycling, Inc.,
5	Plaintiff,
6	vs. No. 08-CV-1010
7	Trek Bicycle Corporation,
8	Defendant.
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11	THE HONORABLE JANIE S. MAYERON
12	United States Magistrate Judge
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16	* * *
17	TAPE-RECORDED HEARING
18	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
19	* * *
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21	
22	
23	Date: 7-29-09
24	Reporter: Lisa M. Thorsgaard
25	

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PROCEEDINGS

(NO REPORTER WAS PRESENT - the following transcript of proceedings was prepared from a COPY of the original court tape recording)

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THE COURT: Good morning everyone. We're here this morning in the matter of LeMond Cycling versus Trek Bicycle Corporation. Court file No. 08-1010.

If the lawyers could identify
themselves starting first with counsel for
LeMond.

MS. ROBBINS: Jennifer Robbins on behalf of LeMond Cycling. And with me is Kate Bruce.

THE COURT: Okay. Just a moment. All right.

And on behalf of Trek?

MR. WEBER: Good morning, Your Honor. Ralph Weber and Eric Salveson for Trek Bicycle.

THE COURT: All right. We're here this morning to address Trek's motion to compel answers to interrogatories and to deem

facts admitted and for expenses.

I have reviewed the initial submission, the response by LeMond Cycling and Greg LeMond and the reply as well and prepared to hear argument at this time.

MR. WEBER: Thanks, Judge.

Judge, do you have a preference whether I

address the request for admissions or the

contention interrogatories first?

THE COURT: It doesn't matter.

Why don't you address them in the order of

your brief which is the contention

interrogatory first.

MR. WEBER: Okay. Great.

With respect to the contention interrogatories, companies, of course, breach contracts if they do because of specific acts or omissions that conflict with their duties under the contract. So we have been asking or we did ask what acts and omissions by Trek does LeMond contend violate which duties under the contract. We are referred by LeMond to their complaint.

Well, that isn't very helpful because the complaint spends an awful lot of time

talking about the acts or omissions of third parties who aren't in this case including Marion Jones, the sprinter, Bud Selig, the commissioner of baseball and Lance Armstrong, the bicyclist. So we asked them to specify what acts and omissions by Trek conflicted with what duties under the contract.

In addition to referring us to the complaint, they have referenced the anticipated -- then anticipated testimony of their expert. They have a single liability expert, a gentleman by the name of Jay Townly, and we deposed him last Friday.

I understood Mr. Townly to have four things that he pointed to as purported bases for acts and omissions by Trek, two of them specific and two generalized.

The first specific was that Trek, he believes, did not have a professional bicycling team that rode LeMond bikes, that that was an insufficient marketing and promotion of the LeMond bikes.

Number two, that Trek should have gotten Greg more, Greg LeMond more public appearances to promote his brand. Those are

product.

And when I asked him to -- what the basis was for that belief that Trek had not done that, he said he'd read the depositions of Trek's marketing manager. I said, well, what was it about the marketing manager's deposition that specifically said anything about that. And he said he doesn't recall anything specific, just got a general sense from the deposition, a feel for what they did based on reading these depositions.

So if, in fact, LeMond believes that it's too burdensome to identify the acts and omissions of Trek and, in fact, relies upon the testimony of their single liability expert, Townly, I'd be happy to prepare a stipulation that says these are the four bases for their allegations of acts and omissions of Trek and we can move on. If they have something else, then I think we're entitled to know it.

Fact discovery has closed. Expert discovery will close next week, and it is a simple process to specify what it is you're relying on at the close of fact discovery to

claim that Trek did something that it shouldn't have under the contract or failed to do something that it should have done under the contract. And I simply don't understand their refusal to participate in that very helpful and appropriate exercise at this stage of the case.

THE COURT: Let me just make sure I'm clear, then. In your moving papers you reference the fact that they said go look at our complaint and go look at our -- wait for expert opinion.

MR. WEBER: Right.

talked about how the expert opinion at that time only addressed damages and did not address liability. So I take it that since your motion, this deposition of their expert has been taken and it's through the course of the deposition you learned what his opinions would be on the issue of what I would call liability, meaning how is it that Trek breached the various contractual provisions of the contract.

MR. WEBER: Correct. And I

would like -- because his testimony was not always as clear as I might have wished it to be, if we are going to go down that road, and I'm happy to do this, that we would enter into a stipulation with counsel that here are the Townly opinions or in the usual course, they can answer the interrogatory and say as Townly explained, here are the four items that they believe constitute failures by Trek as opposed to us being uncertain at this stage of the case exactly what they're relying on.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WEBER: With respect to the requests for admissions, I think that it occurred to me flying up here today that there may be a very practical resolution to this dispute. And that is -- I don't know if the Court has had the opportunity to see LeMond's motion -- memorandum in support of its motion for summary judgment.

THE COURT: I did not look at that. I saw the reference to it and the reference to the exhibits that you talk about in their memoranda where supposedly they were using and relying on e-mails as well --

C	ase 0:08-cv-01010-RHK-JSM Document 157 Filed 09/01/09 Page 10 of 49	10
1	MR. WEBER: Right.	
2	THE COURT: in support of	
3	it but I did	
4	MR. WEBER: Right. Well, let	
5	me give you the particular cites in case the	
6	Court wants to refer to it.	
7	THE COURT: All right.	
8	MR. WEBER: If you look at	
9	their brief at page 9, they	
10	THE COURT: Let me grab that.	
11	MR. WEBER: Okay. You have	
12	the	
13	THE COURT: I have the brief	
14	here.	
15	MR. WEBER: Oh, great.	
16	THE COURT: I'm sorry,	
17	their	
18	MR. WEBER: I'm sorry. This	
19	is their summary judgment brief.	
20	THE COURT: Summary judgment	
21	brief, I do not have that. Go ahead.	
22	MR. WEBER: I apologize.	
23	Their summary judgment brief at page 9 states,	
24	LeMond's stance against doping in professional	
25	cycling represents a part of who he is within	

the cycling community, citing See consumer comments compiled at Robbins Declaration, Exhibit 19. Okay.

And then they continue on that page,
Trek has attempted to silence LeMond and when
consumers have sought additional facts (See
consumer comments compiled at Robbins

Declaration, Exhibit 20). So their brief at
page 9 refers to the Robbins declaration and
specifically Exhibits 19 and 20 of that
declaration.

If you then look at the Robbins declaration at page 4, paragraphs 20 and 21.

THE COURT: Of the Robbins declaration that accompanies the summary judgment motion?

MR. WEBER: Exactly right.

THE COURT: I'm sorry,

paragraphs 20 and 21?

MR. WEBER: Yes. And 20 states, Attached to this declaration 19 as Exhibit -- I'm sorry, attached to this declaration as Exhibit 19 is a true and correct copy of a compilation of consumer comments about Greg LeMond labeled LCI, which

is the LeMond Cycling Bates designation, 3294 to 308.

Then paragraph 21 reads, Attached to this declaration as Exhibit 20 is a true and correct copy of, and they give a list of Trek Bates numbers.

THE COURT: Exhibit -- I'm sorry, in Exhibit 20 are those described?

MR. WEBER: These are -- it just says they're -- they refer back in the brief as consumer comments.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WEBER: So first the brief, then the declaration, and then we get to Exhibits 19 and 20 themselves.

Exhibit 19 is a blog post and comments, a blog post by a gentleman who's a long-time friend of Mr. LeMond and colleague in the cycling world who writes some supportive comments of Mr. LeMond.

But then attached to that at LCI 3297 is exactly the kind of commentary that has been in issue in this case. Someone responds to Mr. Hamsted's blog post by saying, Andy's statement is a clear, articulate, reasoned

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stance against doping without a single note of personal animus. Greg's comments cannot be characterized by any of those adjectives.

Greg made it personal. Whatever the reasons for that personal attack it colors his statement, motives, and objectives. Andy's statement enriches his stature. Greg's impoverishes his.

So the very sort of thing that Trek has
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So the very sort of thing that Trek has been talking about about the damage to the Trek brand. LeMond has brought these materials forward. And recall under Rule 56 that they are representing to the court that the materials they supply in support of their motion for summary judgment are materials that are admissible in evidence. So they have provided the Court the very materials, some of them, that we're talking about.

If you then turn to LCI 3301, another comment submitted by --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, LCI?

MR. WEBER: 3301.

THE COURT: 3301 also part of

Exhibit 19?

MR. WEBER: Exactly.

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THE COURT: All right.

MR. WEBER: Says Mr. Hamsted seems to have offered some clear and heartfelt thoughts about the problem of doping in the pro ranks. No mud slinging there, just concern for a sport he knows and loves. has also offered an exceedingly charitable reading of LeMond's remarks about Lance Armstrong. LeMond's words are not just words of concern for cycling generally. They are an attack on a particular individual, an attack containing suggestions of wrongdoing that are not elliptical, veiled or substantiated. LeMond has put his position and livelihood at risk, it is not just and perhaps not chiefly because he has taken a strong stance about doping per se. I don't know Armstrong or LeMond personally and I don't know who may have started their pissy fit, but whoever started this, I cannot help but think that LeMond's accusations are, given the evidence, an unfounded disgrace. I say this not because I know Lance to be clean and not because I'm unaware of doping in cycling more generally. I say that because LeMond's published comments

about LA on their face seem to be -- seem to go beyond the pail. To this reader they are more dumb than brave.

We then turn to --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, more

dumb than?

MR. WEBER: Brave.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WEBER: Then we turn to Exhibit 20 also submitted by LeMond. These are a series of e-mails received by Trek and produced by Trek in discovery and I believe most, if not all of them, contemporaneously back in 2004.

And these e-mails appear at, the first one, Trek Bates page 113. And a consumer wrote, It seems that Greg LeMond has forgotten people are innocent until proven guilty. Greg adds to the widespread drug speculation in cycling rather than celebrate the TDF, Tour de France. It's already bad enough with David Miller. That's the crux of the issue, speculation and no proof. If he couldn't say anything positive, why didn't he just bite his tongue. Greg LeMond is an embassador for the

sport of cycling. He needs to act like it.

And a concluding comment which, of course, is very powerful for a company that is giving Mr. LeMond millions of dollars to support that the -- the idea that it would support their sales, the concluding comment is, I own a Serotta and will never, in all caps, buy a LeMond bike.

At Trek 100, again submitted by the plaintiffs, comment: I will not be buying a LeMond bike because of the nasty remarks Greg LeMond has 'make' about Lance Armstrong. If I, meaning if Greg can document illegal drug use by Lance, then I would reconsider.

Trek 111, I'm not going to buy one of your bikes ever. Unless you have proof of Lance doping, then shut up. Every cyclist I know shares this viewpoint. Signed Eric Vane.

Trek 92, Greg LeMond's --

 $\mbox{THE COURT:} \quad \mbox{I get the gist of} \\ \mbox{this, Mr. Weber.}$

MR. WEBER: Okay.

THE COURT: So your practical

24 solution is what?

MR. WEBER: My practical

solution is that they have -- they should be stopped from -- in -- from challenging that these documents are authentic and admissible.

THE COURT: The ones that they've attached themselves as Exhibit 19 and 20?

MR. WEBER: The ones they have attached and along with any others unless there is some distinction to be made in the types or format or circumstances.

They picked out a few of these and said these are admissible. The burden would have to be on them to say why others of the very same ilk and format, content are not.

We are not here or we were not here originally on admissibility. We wanted to know from them, look, do you have any basis to say these are not what they purport to be; namely, consumer comments. They have suggested no basis and I believe their use of them in support of their Rule 56 submission takes it beyond simply where I thought we would be and I think should conclude the matter.

In terms of the rule of evidence

involved, it's 901(b)(4) in which the circumstances in which the e-mail was generated and the content of the e-mail provide sufficient indication of authenticity to permit it to be authenticated and used.

And ultimately, of course, it's up to the jury to decide whether the items are what they purport to be but certainly more than enough for the preliminary determination of authenticity.

And the remarkable Lorraine decision out of Maryland, I'm sure the parties when they were submitting a matter involving a \$30,000 lightning strike to a sailboat never anticipated the very scholarly opinion that would result, but such as it is at -- there's a remarkable discussion, a very helpful discussion I should say about 901(b)(4) in the context of e-mails and it refers to, under 901(b)(4), that the content and substance of the e-mails taken in conjunction with the circumstances can be very helpful and determinative to the court.

Of course and it says courts have recognized this rule as a means to

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        authenticate electronic evidence including
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        e-mails, text messages and the content of web
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        sites, citing a case noting that
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        circumstantial evidence including the presence
        of the defendant's work e-mail address,
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        content of which the defendant was familiar
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        with, et cetera, would sufficiently
 8
        authenticate the materials.
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                         THE COURT: But let me ask a
10
        question. What I understand LeMond is saying
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        is, number one, it's your burden at trial if
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        you want to use these e-mails or blogs to
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        authenticate those documents.
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                         MR. WEBER: Correct.
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                         THE COURT:
                                     That's number one.
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        It's not their burden, your burden.
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                         MR. WEBER: Correct.
                                               And we
18
        agree.
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                         THE COURT:
                                     So obviously you
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        tried to shorten your burden by asking them to
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        admit that they were authentic.
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                         MR. WEBER:
                                     Yes.
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                         THE COURT: And they've
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        said -- right now they've refused. They've
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        said we have insufficient information to
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1 admit.

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2 MR. WEBER: Correct.

THE COURT: All right.

Setting aside the e-mails or blogs that constitute Exhibits 19 and 20 which are part of their summary judgment submission.

MR. WEBER: Right.

THE COURT: Setting aside those, and I don't know if those are included within the ones you've asked them to admit or not.

MR. WEBER: They are.

THE COURT: All right.

Setting aside those, let's assume they're saying we -- we don't know if they're They are not our records. authentic or not. They didn't come from our e-mails. They didn't come from our servers. They're not documents maintained in the ordinary course of business. In fact, a lot of them came from Trek or Trek found them during the course of discovery or whatever. That doesn't preclude you from, at the time of trial, arguing under 901(b)(4) or what other means you want to argue that these e-mails in your possession or

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1	however you obtained them are authentic.	
2	MR. WEBER: Correct. Correct.	
3	THE COURT: All right. The	
4	Lorraine decision isn't about request for	
5	admissions. It's about what's adequate to	
6	establish authenticity.	
7	MR. WEBER: Correct.	
8	THE COURT: And so it	
9	certainly wouldn't preclude you from	
10	establishing authenticity based on the fact	
11	that, for example, these e-mails that Trek	
12	produced to them were obtained by them in the	
13	ordinary course of business on their servers	
14	and establishing authenticity in that fashion.	
15	MR. WEBER: Correct.	
16	THE COURT: All right. So I	
17	just want to make sure I'm not confusing what	
18	Lorraine Lorraine talks about how to	
19	authenticate electronic information. What	
20	Lorraine doesn't assist us on is whether this	
21	other party has to agree that it's authentic.	
22	MR. WEBER: Correct. Yes.	
23	THE COURT: All right.	
24	MR. WEBER: The other cases we	
25	cite address the parties' burden in response	

to request for admissions and they are -- it's simply shrugging your shoulders and saying, well, I don't know, it's not my document isn't enough. They're a requirement of reasonable inquiry.

And that's why we also ask the follow-up interrogatory to say if, in fact, if you refuse to admit the authenticity of these materials, these consumer e-mails and blog posts, then tell us why. Tell us so that we're not surprised on the eve of trial about some claim when we proceed to have them admitted. And again, they proffered nothing saying, well, it's your burden. Well, the requests for admissions are intended to prepare cases for trial and move beyond that.

So if they had something that suggested these -- remember authentication is are these what they appear to be. Do they appear to be consumer e-mails? Do they appear to be postings on web sites? If they had anything to suggest that they weren't what they appear to be, it was incumbent upon them to come forward and not do what they did. The fact that they then used the very same materials in

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their rule -- in their summary judgment motion takes it far beyond the pail.

So their approach is we can use these asserting not just that they're authentic but in fact that they're admissible. But when you ask us are these authentic, we don't have to say that isn't what this process is all about.

THE COURT: So your simple solution is what?

MR. WEBER: I think that they should be given their use and representation to the court that materials of this very nature are not only authentic but admissible, that they should be estopped from denying authenticity or admissibility of any of these materials with I would be happy to allow them a proviso, unless they can show specifically with respect to a particular consumer e-mail or blog posting why they should be allowed relief from the usual rule.

THE COURT: All right. So they should be estopped from denying authenticity or admissibility --

> MR. WEBER: Yes.

THE COURT: -- unless they can

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come forward with respect to a particular e-mail or blog that's attached here?

MR. WEBER: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. I have

no other questions of you.

MR. WEBER: Thanks, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Maybe you want to address the -- let's talk about the request for admissions because we --

they're on my mind right now.

MS. ROBBINS: Sure, Your

12 Honor.

THE COURT: So it's the proverbial sword and shield argument. You've used these e-mails. You've used these blogs in the summary judgment motions. Not only ones that were produced by you but ones that were produced by Trek and you're basically representing to the judge that, in fact, these are not only authentic, they're admissible because otherwise you can't use them in your summary judgment motion. So it -- it appears, then, that you can -- what's good for the goose is good for the gander.

If you're going to take the position

that these types of blogs and e-mails are, in fact, authentic and admissible, why shouldn't you be at least precluded from arguing that the balance of the ones that Trek has attached to the request for admissions are not also authentic and admissible?

MS. ROBBINS: Well, I think that the -- this all goes back to the main context as far as this request for admission in general which is we did attach these e-mails to the summary judgment motion. We attached very few. And half of them, as you said and as Mr. Weber pointed out, were produced by us in this litigation. We had more knowledge about the compilation of those documents.

And then further, we haven't asked Trek to authenticate 500 pages of documents as Trek has asked of us. And the bottom line is that we just have no knowledge as to the source of many of the e-mails that Trek has asked us to either admit or deny the authenticity of. And they were kind enough to de-duplicate the exhibit for Your Honor's exhibit but even with it, it's still almost 500 pages.

And if I could actually approach the bench and just hand you an example of some of the e-mails that they are requesting --

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. ROBBINS: -- to

authenticate.

THE COURT: Yes. Do you have a copy to provide to Mr. Weber?

MS. ROBBINS: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. ROBBINS: As you can see from the examples that I have just handed up, and this was just a cursory look that I took here at Trek's motion, the first example is from someone — the e-mail address says anonymous@anonymous.com. There's no way for us to verify the information here, whether this is, in fact, a consumer or a dealer who created this document.

The second one says -- there's actually not even a "from" line there. It just says, in the text of the e-mail, below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by Lance Armstrong. I'm inclined to think this is not actually from Lance Armstrong. And

again --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, you're inclined to what?

MS. ROBBINS: Think that this is not actually from Lance Armstrong and that this is another example here of one that we just will not be able -- we have no knowledge as to the source of this information.

The last couple are similar. The second one is submitted by somebody that's calling themself grow up. And the last one is from somebody saying their name is LeMond is a jerk.

This is the type of thing that we -we're very hesitant to just blanketly either
admit or deny authenticity to all of these
documents. Trek propounded one request for
admission to deal with all of the e-mails and
one request for admission to deal with all of
the blogs. And this, going back to the case
law that we found in relation to
electronically stored information, is
something that should be taken on a case by
case basis we believe. And asking us to
authenticate this great number of documents,

many of which we have no idea as to the source of information --

THE COURT: When you say you don't have any idea as to the source, what are we talking about?

MS. ROBBINS: We are talking about we have no idea who these e-mails actually came from, whether they are in fact from consumers, from dealers. We don't have any idea as to how the e-mails were captured or, as to the blog posts, how the web sites are compiled to the content of --

the similar types of e-mails and blogs with respect to your motion for summary judgment.

And I'm assuming, maybe I'm wrong, that you don't know what the source of those e-mails are. You don't know what blog -- in other words, how the blog posts, the servers are maintained. And yet I take it you made a leap of faith that those types of blogs or e-mails are not only authentic but admissible.

MS. ROBBINS: Well, as to that, we -- we'd -- as I said, we attached very few and we are willing to accept the

burden of proving authenticity and admissibility as to those. We have accepted that as our burden. Trek here --

THE COURT: Well, not only accept it as your burden, you've represented to Judge Kyle by attaching them that they, A, are authentic, and B, are admissible.

MS. ROBBINS: And I can understand that we would then be estopped from arguing that those would not be admissible but as to the other ones, I just don't think that you can, under the rule, say that because all of these are e-mails -- I mean, these are purportedly from different individuals. The blog posts are from different web sites and we just have no knowledge as to how each of these blog posts are maintained or who provided the information.

THE COURT: And I understand that you said you don't have any knowledge, but the rule also talks about, then, if you're going to say you have insufficient knowledge, you need to talk about what reasonable inquiry you made in order to obtain knowledge so that you could admit or deny and you haven't

answered that interrogatory either. It sounds like you're just saying we don't know and by implication, we haven't done anything to find out -- to take the blinders off.

MS. ROBBINS: Well, as far as the reasonable inquiry, for many of these e-mails I actually wouldn't know where to start with a reasonable inquiry. I wouldn't know how to go about finding out the veracity of this type of information. But we are willing to, especially with some of the dealer e-mails that are from verifiable sources, we would be willing to authenticate those.

The main problem was that this -- our request for admission was directed to all 500 e-mails. And actually, in the context of the requests for admissions, it wasn't just as to these e-mails. They requested that we admit or deny the authenticity, the admissibility and the -- and get rid of any hearsay objections to over 13,000 pages of documents.

THE COURT: I didn't see that in the request for admission. I only saw that they were seeking to ask you to authenticate them.

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MS. ROBBINS: Right. And so after the meet and confer between the parties, it appears, judging by their motion here, that they've dropped the rest of those arguments as to the other 12,000 pages of documents. in formulating our response to the interrogatory initially, it was in the context of dealing with 13,000 pages of documents, many of which were -- as these e-mails are created by people for whom we have no idea, and then as well as the production from third parties to the litigation and we felt that we were not in the place we -- the place to authenticate those records either.

THE COURT: You did say that you would be willing to authenticate, if I heard you correctly, a certain subset of e-mails.

Is that correct?

MS. ROBBINS: Right. I think that it would be fair for us to authenticate those with verifiable sources such as -- I believe it's Exhibit 11 has a number of e-mails --

THE COURT: Well, they're not

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seeking -- I don't think it's Exhibit 11 that
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        they're asking for you to authenticate in this
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        motion.
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                        MS. ROBBINS: Okay. Well --
                         THE COURT: Unless I misread
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        it. Let me take a look here. Let me get that
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        part of it here. Request No. 1, I don't know
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        if they -- it says for purposes of request for
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        admissions 1, 2 and 3, they define the terms.
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        And then request No. 1 deals with consumer
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        dealer e-mails and letters. And request No. 4
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        is the blog post. I don't see a reference to
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        Exhibit 11.
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                        MS. ROBBINS:
                                       Okay.
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                         THE COURT: Maybe those go
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        hand in hand.
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                        MS. ROBBINS: Right. My
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        understanding, and I could have misread the
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        brief, was that Exhibit 10 and Exhibit 11 both
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        provided examples of the e-mail.
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                        THE COURT: Oh, exhibits to
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        the declaration. I'm sorry.
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                        MS. ROBBINS: Yes, Your Honor.
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                        THE COURT:
                                     I'm sorry.
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                        MS. ROBBINS:
                                       That's fine.
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THE COURT: So when you say you would be willing to authenticate those with verifiable --

MS. ROBBINS: Right. Those with verifiable. A lot of those e-mails have names of actual Trek dealers. We could certainly look into contacting those individuals. Those I agree would be -- we would agree to authenticate those documents. But as to the bulk of the rest of the e-mails we really don't have any idea where they came from we are much more hesitant.

THE COURT: And let me -- I

don't mean to oversimplify it but given, for

example, the one you gave me, the first

example from anonymous@anonymous.com, isn't it

possible to send an e-mail to

anonymous@anonymous.com and attach this e-mail

and ask if they sent it to Trek, to Trek

consumer?

MS. ROBBINS: We could certainly go through that process. I mean, I think the concern was that there were so many of these documents and for many reasons anonymous@anonymous.com probably does not even

admissions, this one request for admission

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that encompassed all of these e-mails was

just -- it just didn't ring true with common

sense as far as the authentication of

documents and what we knew about many of these

documents is so very little.
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THE COURT: All right. Let's talk about, unless you have anything more on the request for admissions, let's address the contention interrogatory.

MS. ROBBINS: Sure, Your Honor.

over in this case. Your expert has now testified. What Mr. Weber has suggested is, from his understanding of your expert's deposition, he's given no basis for stating how it is that Trek has breached its obligations to your clients. Based on that now, are you willing to enter into a stipulation that those are the four bases for alleging breach or revising supplementing your interrogatories so as to be able to incorporate specifically what it is you're now relying on?

MS. ROBBINS:

Definitely.

Actually, Your Honor, I was really heartened to hear Mr. Weber's argument up here today. I think that a lot of that makes sense. Given the timing of the original interrogatory that was — when we did initially rely on our expert reports and now that our liability expert has been deposed, we feel like it would be consistent to go ahead and amend or supplement our interrogatory response.

We would ask, though, that we be allowed to supplement at the end of expert discovery which should be closing at the end of next week after rebuttal reports are in just so that all of the information is consistent.

THE COURT: So in other words, you're no longer opposing that portion of their motion on the contention interrogatory. You are willing to supplement and amend your answer and basically remove the objection and provide the information that you're now relying on to support the claims for breach?

The only thing I would ask is that we just clarify that Trek has stated in its brief that

MS. ROBBINS: Correct.

Yes.

it is not seeking all facts as to all of the contentions and we're definitely willing to provide the principal facts, the main facts, but I just wanted to ask for clarification on that.

THE COURT: All right. I'll take that up with Mr. Weber, then. All right.

Mr. Weber, let's address the contention interrogatory. Based on what's been proposed, is that satisfactory that they will supplement and amend their answer to interrogatory No. 11 and identify the principal or main facts that they're relying on to establish a breach of the -- in other words, to support their contention?

MR. WEBER: Yes. That sounds reasonable, Judge.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WEBER: So long as they do it in good faith and tell us what the sum and substance of it is and aren't overly generic, that's fine. If we have an issue with it, of course we'll raise it with the Court.

THE COURT: All right. Well,

I'm assuming that the response would be in

good faith. I mean, the whole point of the contention interrogatory like this at the end of discovery is to make sure there are no surprises to either side and that the point of discovery is to know what the other side is going to say at trial.

So I think a contention interrogatory
like this at this point is appropriate and
given what defendant or what LeMond has said
which is they'll supplement, I'm assuming you
will come back with a substantive and good
faith answer and if you're not satisfied, I
will permit you to revisit that issue with me.

MR. WEBER: Thanks, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Let's talk about the requests for admissions.

What I did here, counsel state number one is that to the extent that your e-mails or blogs include Exhibits 19 and 20, that they I think are willing to admit the authenticity and admissibility of those e-mails and blogs because they've relied on it themselves.

I also heard them say they would be willing to authenticate -- to go through the process of or take steps to authenticate or to

determine whether the e-mails or blogs are authentic to the extent they came from verifiable dealers and also I believe also committed to doing that from e-mails where at least it identifies the "from" line to see whether these -- to do what they need to do to establish whether this was an authentic e-mail from a particular source.

If I've got that right on what they are willing to do, is that satisfactory?

MR. WEBER: Well, not quite,

Judge. I think what they're doing is they're

conflating authentication and admissibility.

And authentication is no more than do the

circumstances indicate and through a variety

of tests that this is what it appears to be.

And what we're asking them to authenticate is

that these are comments from consumers that

were received by Trek or posted on various

blogs.

And so as to the examples that the

Court was given which are Trek 173, 139, 93

and 79, you will note that each has the header

on it of Lisa Smith. She's a person in the

law department to whom when consumer

commentary was coming into Trek's web site in July 2004, things were forwarded and printed off by her to keep track of the feedback that was coming in. And the context, of course, was in 2004 Mr. LeMond gave an interview whereby he said that Lance will do anything to keep his secret. In response — and again, authentication is part context.

In immediate response to the public airing of those comments, Trek got hundreds of e-mails just like the ones you have here and blog postings. There was a place on the Trek web site, the LeMond web site, where people could make a comment and that's what we're looking at.

Mr. LeMond himself got so many e-mails in response to some of his public commentary on his own separate web site that he had directed that it be shut down. So the context is he makes a statement, tremendous public response. Those responses are gathered and kept and produced by Trek and we're now at the stage where we ask them to say, admit that these are items that came into Trek's web site in response to Mr. LeMond's commentary. Some

of them, yes, probably can't be determined who, in fact, these people are but that for purposes of what we're talking about, that isn't what is important. These are things that came into Trek in response to Mr. LeMond's comments. Mr. LeMond got the very same sort of thing.

So it's not a question of if they thought that these weren't really consumer e-mails, then I would have expected them over the last year to try to do discovery. And guess what? There was a guy in Idaho that was writing all these. These weren't consumer comments. This was so and so in Idaho. They haven't done that because it's not true.

THE COURT: Let me throw out an idea here. And I'm not saying that the LeMond defendants are going to -- or LeMond is going to agree to this but let me throw this out as an idea.

Rather than asking them to authenticate each and every one of these e-mails and blog sites or to admit that these are authentic under Rule 901, if instead it was to ask them to admit that they had no evidence to suggest

why --

that any of these e-mails or blogs were not authentic, would that satisfy your desire to find out if they've got anything out there that suggests that it isn't authentic so that you can do what you need to do at trial to establish authenticity.

MR. WEBER: I think that gets us most of the way there. And if they had done that in response to the initial request for admission and follow-up interrogatory, I wouldn't ask for more because they were asked specifically to say as to any document that you have reason to believe is not authentic, tell us why.

THE COURT: So my question is

MR. WEBER: And so they blew us off.

THE COURT: If they would agree to that today, that they would answer a request for admission to the effect of you have no evidence to admit that the following e-mails are not authentic, would that satisfy your -- which then gives them the option to go collect evidence or to simply rely on it as is

and you'll go forward with proving up authenticity at trial, would that satisfy your motion?

MR. WEBER: With all respect, Your Honor, I think in light of the fact that they forced them up here and go through this exercise and not -- and importantly used the very same materials in their submission to Judge Kyle, I don't think -- I think their opportunity to do that has passed.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WEBER: And with respect to the assertion that -- and as to these e-mails where you could not go back now five years later and figure out was it or is it a live web site, I would ask the Court to take note of the Resolution Trust Corp. case, the Eighth Circuit decision from 1994 at 17 F.3d 1126.

And at Note 3, page looks like 1132,
the court notes, "As long as the other
requirements of the business records exception
are met," in this case that these were
received by Trek in the ordinary course and we
will have custodians that corroborate that, "a

custodian or other qualified witness need not have personal knowledge regarding the creation of the document offered or personally participate in its creation or even know who actually recorded the information." So --

THE COURT: But wasn't the whole context of the Resolution Trust case about whether it was admissible as a business record exception and not authenticity?

When I look at that quote, it actually starts off, "As long as other requirements of the business records exception are met," and then goes on to say, "custodian or other qualified witness need not have personal knowledge regarding the creation of the document offered or personally participate in its creation or even know who actually recorded the information."

It appears that Resolution Trust was focusing on what it takes to establish an exception under the business records exception and wasn't addressing the issue of authenticity under Rule 901.

MR. WEBER: Correct. Because in Resolution Trust they were talking about

the handwritten notes of a bank examiner who's gone and looked to the bank. And I don't think there was any dispute that the documents were what they purported to be; namely, notes of a bank examiner. That again, authentication, very low threshold.

Likewise here, there's no real dispute that these are consumer comments received by Trek and received by LeMond and that's why they use them.

So as to authentication, we should get beyond that hurdle. I was responding to the suggestion that there should be some significance as they say to the fact that, well, I don't know who the actual writer of this was. That gets ahead to a hearsay objection and, hence, I've raised the Resolution Trust case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WEBER: So it's really not their -- their identifying the anonymity of some of these authors has nothing to do with authenticity; i.e., is this a response received in the consumer web site by Trek.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything

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further on behalf of Mr. LeMond or LeMond Cycling?

MS. ROBBINS: I have just one quick point, Your Honor, and that is that during the meet and confer, we did ask Trek for more information so that we could properly respond to these requests for admissions and they did not provide it. If they were to provide information like, for example, we never -- they never did tell us until right just now when Mr. Weber presented that those were kept in the ordinary course of business and explained who Lisa Smith is, we were unaware of that until now. If we had more information as to these documents, then we could then evaluate them on a case by case basis.

THE COURT: And I think their response in the reply was that your duty to inquire came before you answered the request for admission and put in insufficient knowledge and not after as part of a meet and confer.

MS. ROBBINS: Well, I think that given that we were not going to be trying

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        to get these 500 pages of e-mails into
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        evidence that it was not our burden to seek
        out the information beforehand as to how these
 3
 4
        documents were kept. Once Trek has decided to
 5
        rely on that information at trial, then I
 6
        think then, as we were discussing, the hurdle
 7
        then to get those admissible is at that point.
 8
                         THE COURT:
                                     All right.
 9
        Anything further? Anything further?
10
                         MR. WEBER:
                                     No, Your Honor.
11
                         THE COURT: Well, on the
12
        contention interrogatory, we have agreement of
13
        the parties that after the rebuttal expert
14
        report is filed, that then LeMond will
15
        supplement interrogatory No. 11 and answer it.
16
               And so how soon after the expert
17
        report, that rebuttal expert report is issued
18
        will you be able to provide them with the
19
        supplemental interrogatory?
20
                         MS. ROBBINS: I think probably
21
        we just need a couple of business days after
22
        that --
23
                         THE COURT: When is the
24
        rebuttal report due?
25
                         MS. ROBBINS:
                                       I believe it's
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1	the 7th of August.	
2	THE COURT: All right. Why	
3	don't we say, then, by August 14.	
4	MS. ROBBINS: Sure.	
5	THE COURT: And on the request	
6	for admissions, I'll have to take that matter	
7	under advisement and I'll issue an order	
8	separately on that.	
9	MR. WEBER: Thank you, Judge.	
10	THE COURT: All right. Thank	
11	you very much.	
12	Anything further on behalf of either	
13	party in this matter?	
14	MS. ROBBINS: No, Your Honor.	
15	THE COURT: All right.	
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    STATE OF MINNESOTA
                            SS.
    COUNTY OF WASHINGTON)
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                          s:/ Lisa M. Thorsgaard
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